## Methods for Ambient Speciated Mercury Monitoring

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## Acknowledgements

## Frank Schaedlich & Dan Schneeberger Tekran, Inc.

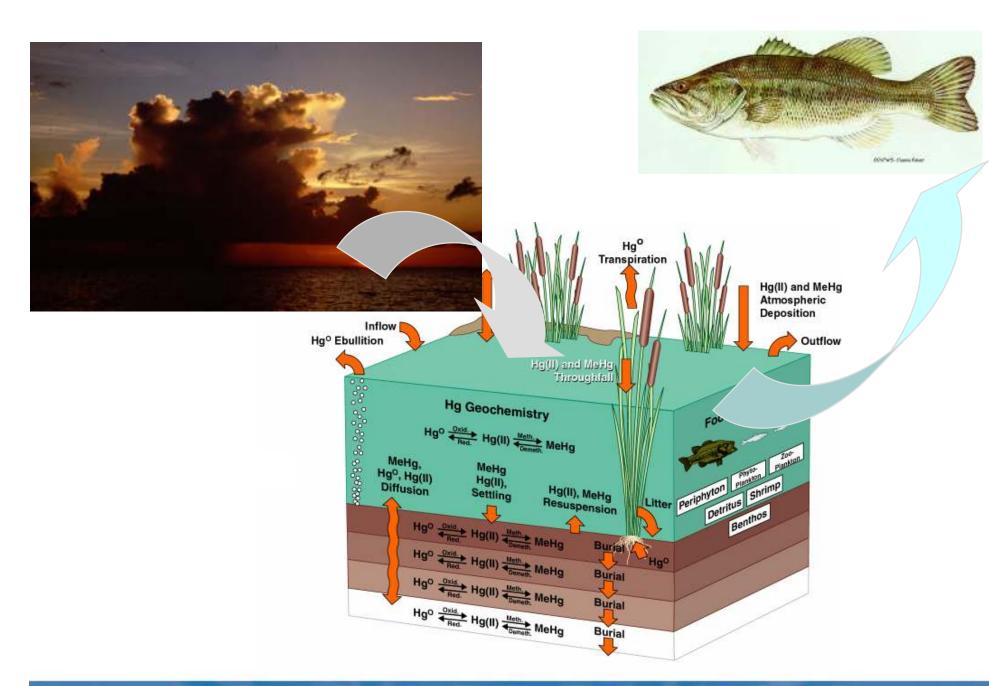
#### **Robert Stevens & Tom Atkeson**

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

#### **Eric Prestbo**

Frontier Geosciences, Inc.





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# WARNING

The Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services has issued a health advisory urging limited consumption of largemouth bass and warmouth caught in certain portions of the Everglades due to excessive accumulation of the element mercury.

- Fish caught in Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Water Conservation Area 1) should not be eaten more than once per week by adults and not more than once per month by children under 15 and pregnant women.
- Fish caught in Water Conservation Areas 2a and 3 should not be eaten at all.

For additional information, contact the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services at (405) 355-3018.



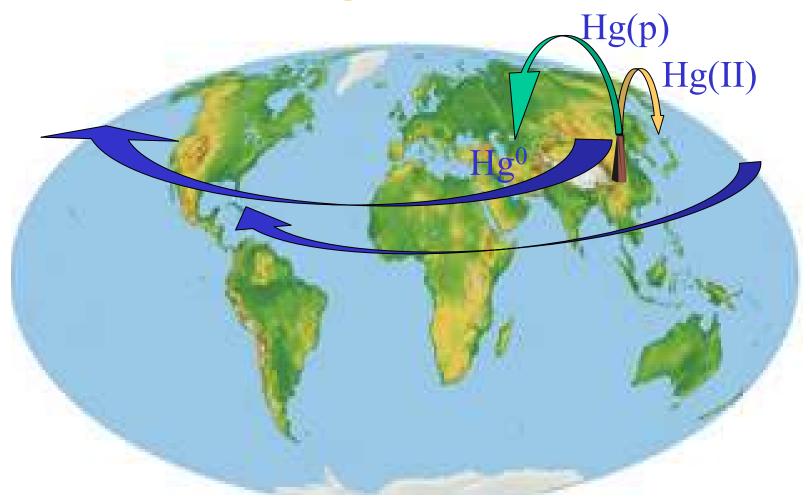
## Ambient Measurements to Support Atmospheric Mercury Research

- Elucidate Atmospheric Chemistry
- ➤ Quantify Impacts from Specific Sources
- Evaluate Deterministic Models
- Provide Emission Reduction Accountability

## Why Speciate Mercury?

- Species have Different Behaviors
  - Elemental Mercury: Hg<sup>0</sup>
  - Reactive Mercury: Hg<sup>2+</sup>
  - Particulate Mercury: Hg(p)
- Atmospheric Transport & Deposition Modeling
- Bioaccumulation, Exposure & Risk Assessment

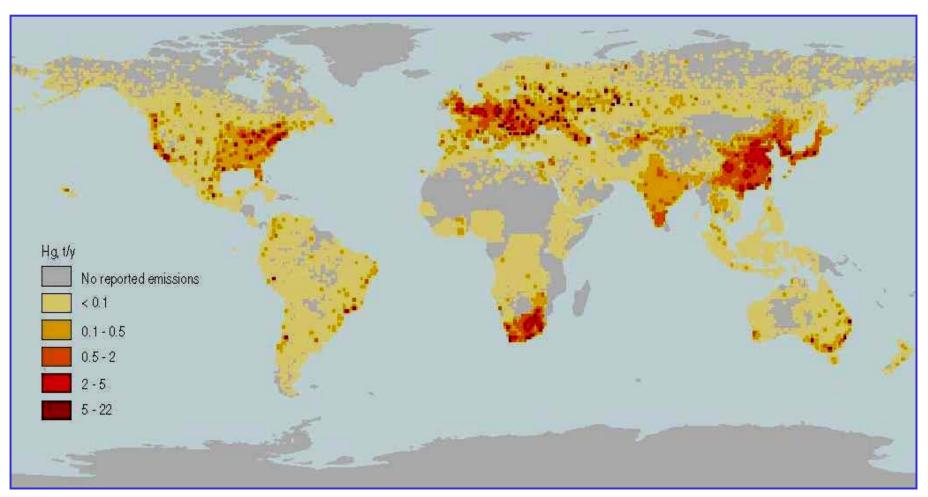
## Contemporary Atmospheric Mercury Conceptual Model



Global - Regional - Local

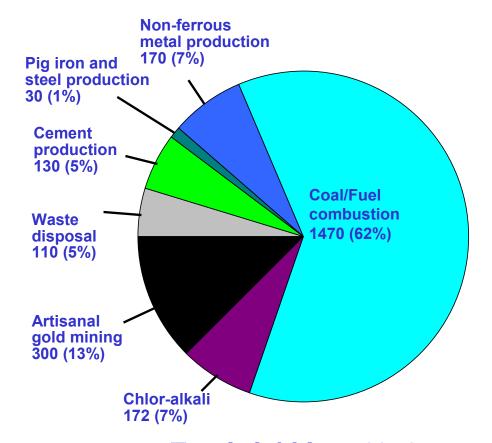
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# Spatial Distribution of Global Atmospheric Mercury Emissions



Source: UNEP Global Mercury Assessment, 2002, using J. Pacyna 1995 data, as presented by AMAP (1998)

## Anthropogenic Air Emissions of Mercury: Distribution by Industrial Sector in 1995



- Coal and fuel combustion is by far the largest source category
- Estimates are rough; most countries do not have Hg inventories
- We need to further develop reliable emissions inventories

Total: 2,382 metric tons

Source: EPA estimates derived from UNEP Global Mercury Assessment, UNEP, Geneva, December 2002

# Anthropogenic Hg Emissions Observed as Hg<sup>2+</sup>

Source	N	Hg <sup>2+</sup> /Total Hg(%) ± Std. Dev.
Cement Production <sup>a</sup>	3	25 ± 4
Incinerator (medical) <sup>a</sup>	3	95 ± 5
Incinerator (municipal) <sup>a</sup>	8	78 ± 8
Coal-fired Utility Boiler <sup>b</sup>	19	67 ± 27

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Stevens et al., 1996

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Prestbo and Bloom, 1995

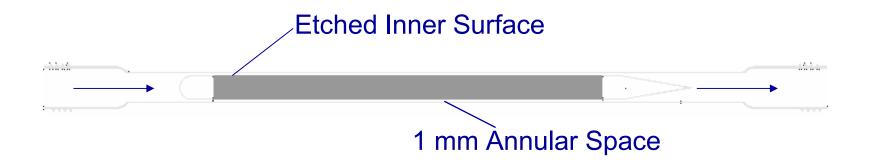
## Ambient RGM Methodologies

- > Impregnated Filter
- > Refluxing Mist Chamber
- > Tubular Denuder

## Challenges Measuring RGM

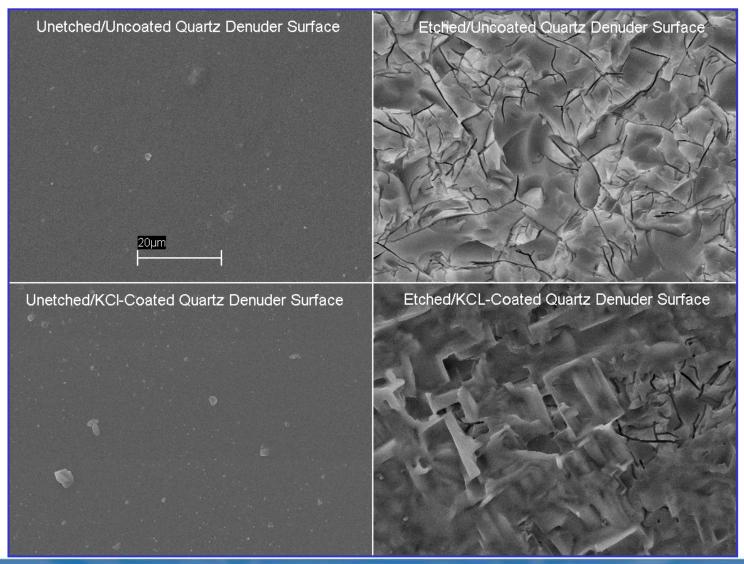
- > Reject much larger *elemental* component
- ➤ Method must be 1-2 orders of magnitude more sensitive than total mercury methods
- ➤ Quantitatively pass *RGM* to the collector
- Exclude particulate phase mercury while avoiding filter artifact

### **Quartz Annular Denuder**



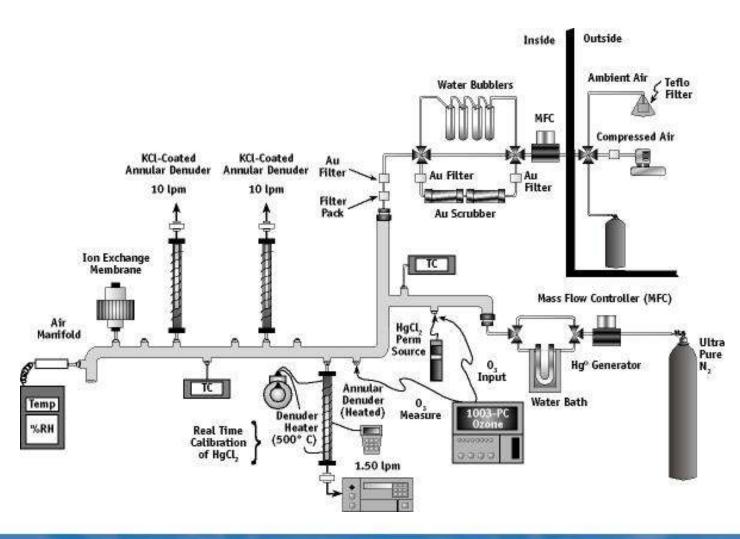
\* Landis et al. *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, **2002**, 36, 3000-3009

## SEM Micrographs of Quartz Surfaces

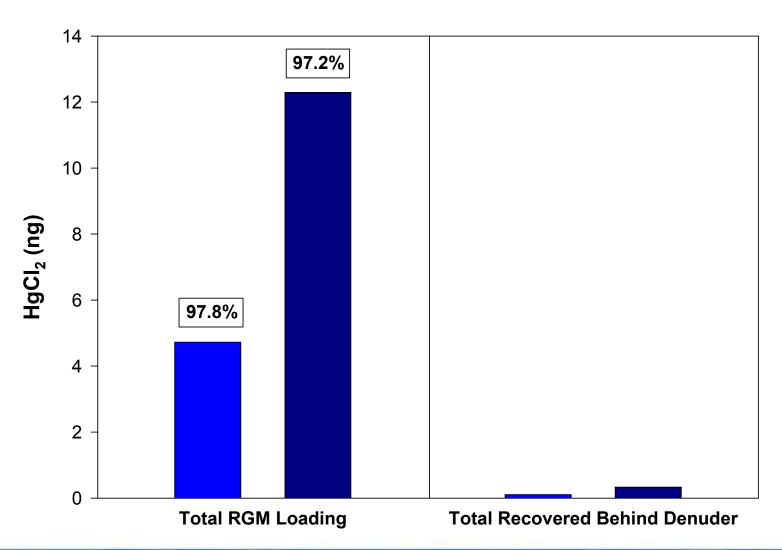


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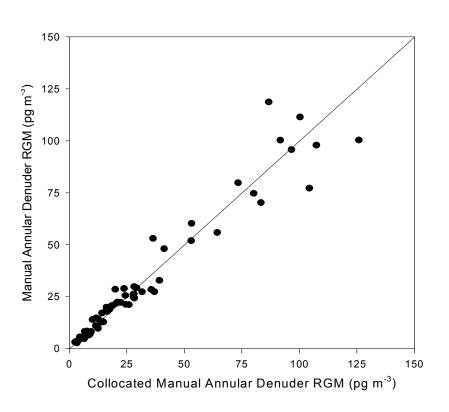
## Laboratory Evaluation

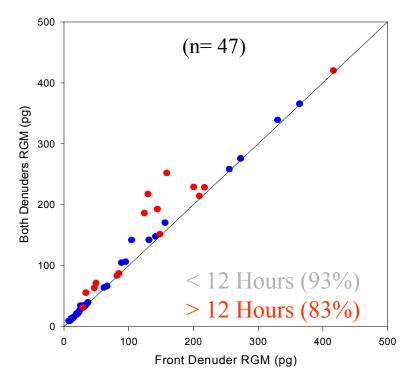


## Collection Efficiency for HgCl<sub>2</sub>



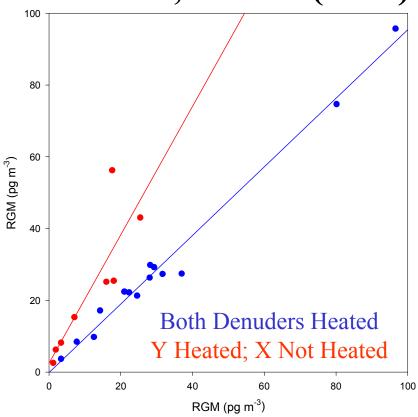
### Annular Denuder Performance



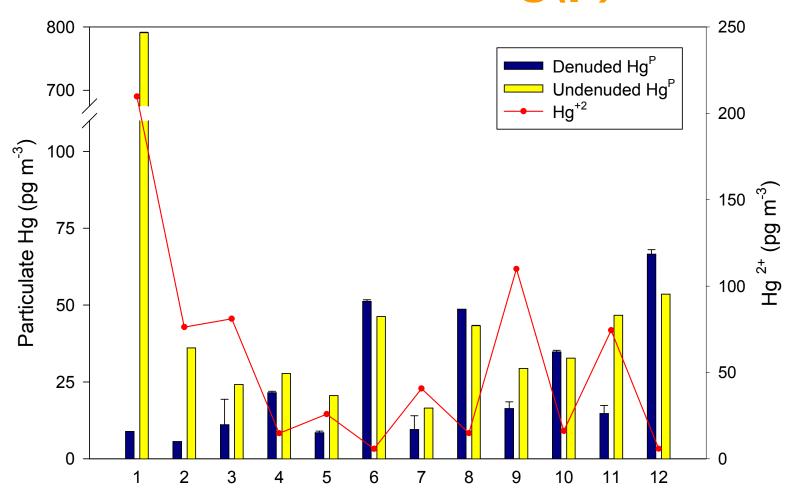


# Importance of Properly Heating Sampling System

#### Barrow, Alaska (2001)



## Collocated Denuded & Undenuded Hg(p)



## KCI Denuder Method Detection Limits

#### **Field Blanks**

N	Mean (pg)	Std Dev (pg)	
66	2.22	1.24	

#### **10 LPM Flow Rate**

Duration (hours)	Air Volume (m³)	MDL (pg m <sup>-3</sup> )		
1	0.6	4.1		
2	1.2	2.1		
6	3.6	0.7		
12	7.2	0.3		

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## Observed RGM Concentrations

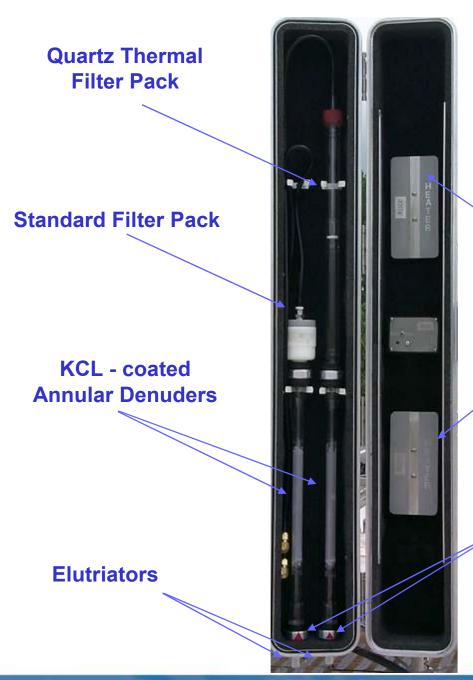
Site	N	Mean (pg m <sup>-3</sup> )	Min (pg m <sup>-3</sup> )	Max (pg m <sup>-3</sup> )	Std Dev (pg m <sup>-3</sup> )
Baltimore, MD	30	22.7	5.4	138.7	25.9
Everglades, FL	45	15.4	2.5	54.3	12.0
RTP, NC	26	15.5	3.5	51.0	12.0

## Field Monitoring Setup





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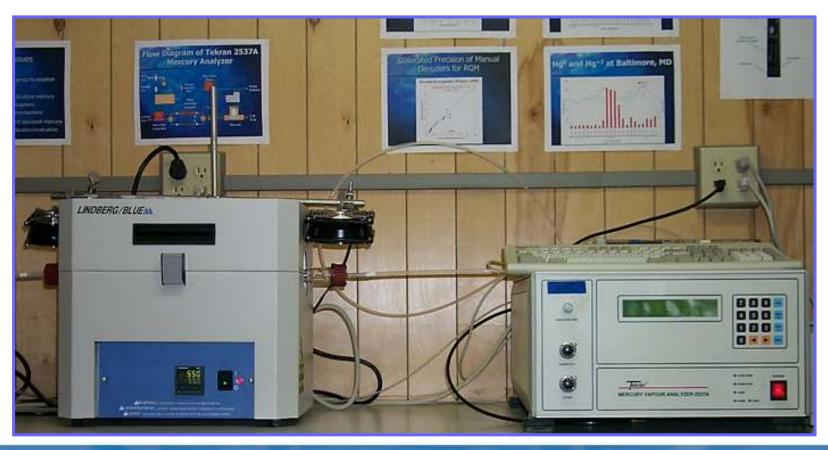


# Manual Denuder Sampling Box

Sampling Box Heaters

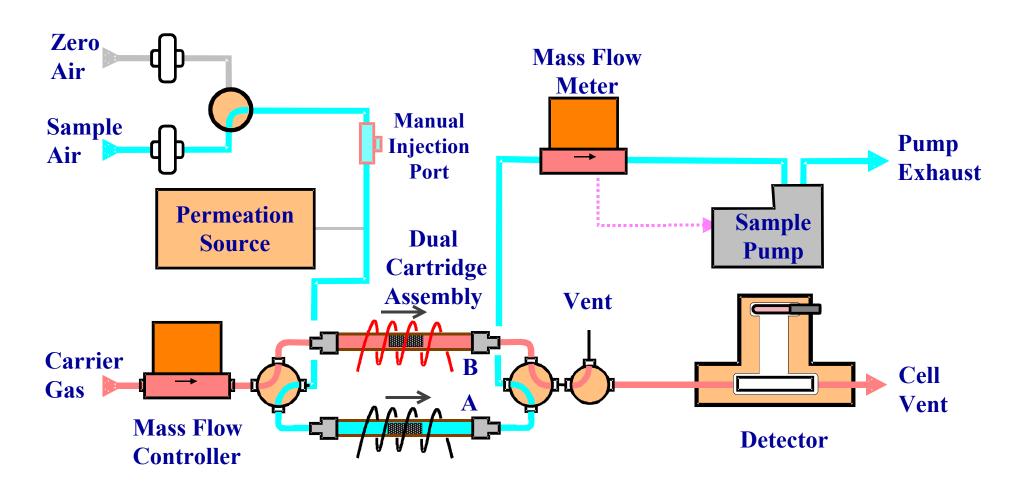
**Impactors** 

## Analysis of Manual Denuder



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# Flow Diagram of Tekran 2537A Mercury Analyzer



## Tekran System Description

#### Model 2537A Vapor Phase Mercury Analyzer

- Semi-continuous Hg<sup>0</sup> Measurements
- Gold Traps for Hg<sup>0</sup> Pre-concentration
- Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometer

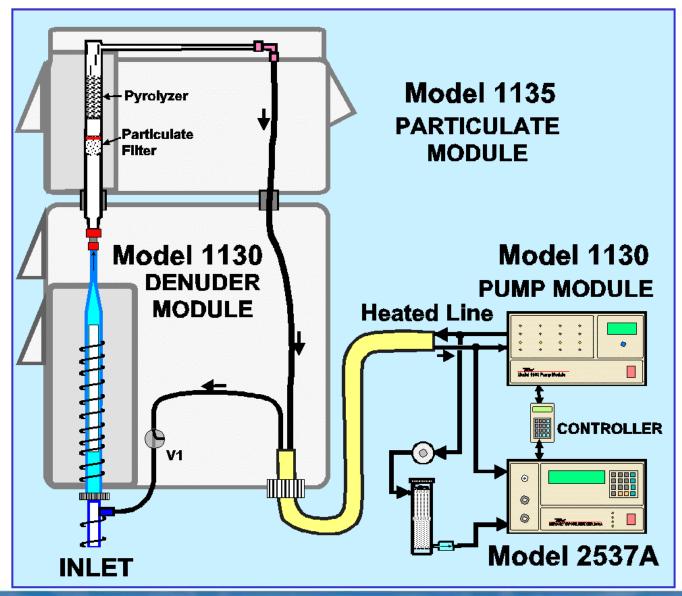
#### Model 1130 Speciation Unit

- KCI Thermal Annular Denuder (Hg<sup>2+</sup>)
- Zero Air Source & Pumping Module

#### Model 1135 Particulate Unit

Thermal Quartz Filter & Pyrolyzer Column

### **Automated Speciation Instrumentation**



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## Typical External Installation



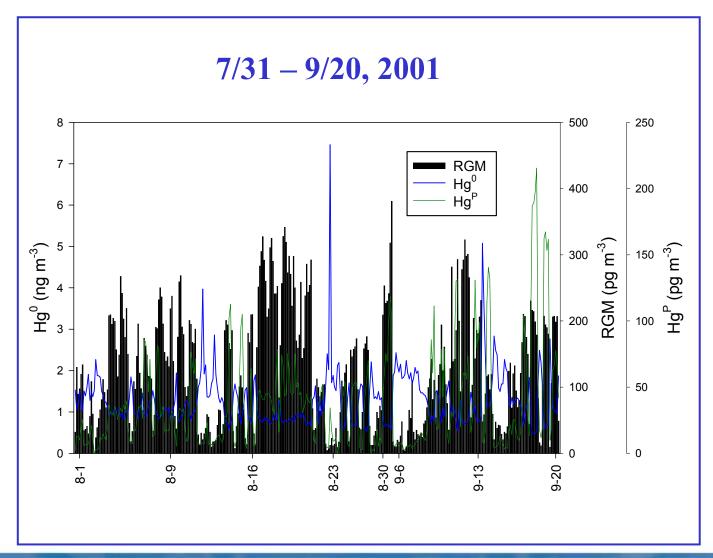
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## Typical Internal Installation



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## Mauna Loa Hg Time Series



## Tekran System SOP

#### Weekly

- Replace: denuder, soda & lime trap, impactor frit, filters
- Clean: inlet glassware, impactor, couplers
- Check: trap performance, flows, heaters
- Conduct perm tube calibration
- Monthly
  - Manual injections (2537A, 1130 inlet)
- Bi-monthly
  - Replace RPF, zero air filters
- Six Months
  - Calibrate 2537A permeation tube
- Annual
  - Replace: 1130 Carbon traps, pump brushes, 2537A lamp
  - Calibrate 2505 syringe, flow controllers

## QA/QC Inlet Injection





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## Speciation Methods Summary

- KCI-Coated annular denuders quantity RGM without known interference problems when following SOP
- > RGM is thermally (~500°C) converted to Hg<sup>0</sup>
- > Hg(p) is thermally (~800°C) converted to Hg<sup>0</sup>
- > Low denuder MDL's allow high-resolution sampling
- Manual method is inexpensive, simple, and mobile
- Tekran provides automated high-resolution data

